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**FILED**

MAY 28 2013

Attorney for Defendant  
 LOUISVILLE LADDER INC.  
 formerly known as Louisville Ladder Group  
 LLC

RICHARD W. WIEKING  
 CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 SAN JOSE DIVISION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WISDOM SCOTT, JR.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

LOUISVILLE LADDER GROUP  
 LLC, and DOES 1 to 10,

Defendants.

Case No.: 5:12-CV 03920-LHK

[Originally Filed in Santa Clara Superior  
 Court; Case No 112-CV-226302]

Assigned to Judge Lucy H. Koh

**PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Date of Removal: July 26, 2012  
 Trial Date: February 10, 2014

(RE: DOCKET No. 30)

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

MODIFIED BY THE COURT

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties

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1 further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3 below, that this Stipulated  
 2 Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal;  
 3 Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards  
 4 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material  
 5 under seal.

## 6 2. DEFINITIONS

7 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the  
 8 designation of information or items under this Order.

9 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of  
 10 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for  
 11 protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

12 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House  
 13 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

14 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or  
 15 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as  
 16 "CONFIDENTIAL."

17 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless  
 18 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,  
 19 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced  
 20 or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

21 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter  
 22 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as  
 23 an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

24 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.  
 25 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside  
 26 counsel.

27 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or  
 28 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Protective Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Protective Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Protective Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial

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or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

#### 4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Protective Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law. *FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS AFTER FINAL DISPOSITION OF THIS LITIGATION, THIS COURT WILL RETAIN JURISDICTION TO ENFORCE THE TERMS OF THIS ORDER.*

#### 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

##### 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Protective Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Protective Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routine designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

1 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items  
 2 that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party  
 3 must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken  
 4 designation.

5 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in  
 6 this Order, or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material  
 7 that qualifies for protection under this Protective Order must be clearly so  
 8 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

9 Designation in conformity with this Protective Order requires:

10 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic  
 11 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial  
 12 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each  
 13 page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material  
 14 on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the  
 15 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

16 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial  
 17 proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of  
 18 the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

19 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and  
 20 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on  
 21 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored  
 22 the legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or  
 23 item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify  
 24 the protected portion(s).

25 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent  
 26 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive  
 27 the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Protective Order for  
 28 such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must

1 make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the  
2 provisions of this Order.

### 3 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

4 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a  
5 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a  
6 Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable,  
7 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or  
8 delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality  
9 designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original  
10 designation is disclosed.

11 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute  
12 resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging  
13 and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a  
14 challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to  
15 confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the  
16 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith  
17 and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other  
18 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of  
19 notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that  
20 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party  
21 an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,  
22 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
23 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge  
24 process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes  
25 that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process  
26 in a timely manner.

27 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without  
28 court intervention, ~~the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain~~  
**THEY SHALL COMPLY WITH THE UNDERSIGNED'S STANDING**

**ORDER RE CIVIL DISCOVERY DISPUTES**

1 ~~confidentiality~~ within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of  
 2 the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute,  
 3 whichever is later. Each ~~such motion must be accompanied by a competent~~ **DISCOVERY DISPUTE JOINT REPORT (DDJR)**  
 4 ~~declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer~~ **MUST ATTEST THAT**  
 5 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. ~~Failure by the Designating Party~~ **HAVE BEEN SATISFIED.**  
 6 to ~~make such a motion including the required declaration~~ **SEEK RELIEF AS SET FORTH ABOVE** shall automatically waive  
 7 the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the  
 8 Challenging Party may ~~file a motion challenging~~ **SEEK RELIEF WITH RESPECT TO** a confidentiality designation at  
 9 any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the  
 10 designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any ~~motion~~ **DDJR** brought  
 11 pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration  
 12 affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements  
 13 imposed by the preceding paragraph.

14 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the  
 15 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose  
 16 (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may  
 17 expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has  
 18 waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain  
 19 confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in  
 20 question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
 21 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

**7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

22 **7.1 Basic Principles.** A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is  
 23 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this  
 24 case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such  
 25 Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the  
 26 conditions described in this Protective Order. When the litigation has been  
 27  
 28

1 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below  
 2 (FINAL DISPOSITION).

3 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a  
 4 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons  
 5 authorized under this Order.

6 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items.

7 Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the  
 8 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item  
 9 designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

10 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as  
 11 well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably  
 12 necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the  
 13 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit  
 14 A;

15 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of  
 16 the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation  
 17 and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit  
 18 A);

19 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
 20 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
 21 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

22 (d) the Court and its personnel;

23 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants,  
 24 mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary  
 25 for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
 26 Bound" (Exhibit A);

27 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure  
 28 is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and

1 Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating  
 2 Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits  
 3 to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court  
 4 reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
 5 Protective Order.

6 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or  
 7 a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED  
 9 PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

10 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation  
 11 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as  
 12 "CONFIDENTIAL," that Party must:

13 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification  
 14 shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

15 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or  
 16 order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the  
 17 subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall  
 18 include a copy of this Protective Order; and

19 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be  
 20 pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

21 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with  
 22 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this  
 23 action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by the court from which the  
 24 subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's  
 25 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking  
 26 protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions  
 27 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action  
 28 to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

1           9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE  
 2 PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

3           The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-  
 4 Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information  
 5 produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the  
 6 remedies and relief provided by this Protective Order. Nothing in these provisions  
 7 should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

8           10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

9           If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed  
 10 Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this  
 11 Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in  
 12 writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best  
 13 efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the  
 14 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of  
 15 this Protective Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the  
 16 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit  
 17 A.

18           11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR  
 19 OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

20           When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain  
 21 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other  
 22 protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal  
 23 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).

24           12. MISCELLANEOUS

25           12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any  
 26 person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

27           12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this  
 28 Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to

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disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

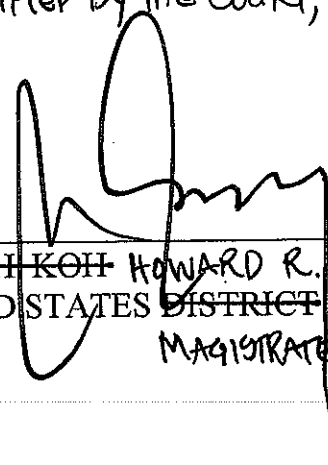
12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Rule ~~441~~ **79-5**.

### 13. FINAL DISPOSITION.

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order.

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, AS MODIFIED BY THE COURT,  
IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 5/24/13

  
~~LUCY H. KOH~~ HOWARD R. LLOYD  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
MAGISTRATE

Apr 24 13 09:55a

S SOLANO

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p.2

1 FORM OF ORDER APPROVED BY:

2  
3 LAW OFFICES OF  
4 STEPHEN SOLANO5 By: s/ *(as authorized on 4/24,*  
6 *2013)*7 Stephen Solano  
8 Attorney for Plaintiff  
9 WISDOM SCOTT, JR.  
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